

# WESTSIDE RV PARK – MOUNTAIN HOME (PWS# 4200025) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

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April 19, 2001



## State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is completing the assessments for all Idaho public drinking water systems. The assessment for your particular drinking water source is based on a land use inventory within a 1,000-foot radius of your drinking water source, sensitivity factors associated with the source and characteristics associated with either your aquifer or watershed in which you live.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Public Water System (PWS) #4200025 located in Elmore County, Idaho*, describes the public drinking water system, the associated potential contaminant sources located within a 1,000-foot boundary around the drinking water source, and the susceptibility (risk) that may be associated with any associated potential contaminants. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and is not intended to undermine the confidence in your water system.**

The Westside RV Park drinking water system consists of 1 well, which is located in a predominantly rural environment and completed in basalt at a depth of 130 to 201-feet. The soil information indicates the soil to be well drained. In the unlikely event of a spill or release of contaminants near the well bore, well-drained soils, in general, provide less protection and allow for a more rapid downward movement of contaminants. The completed susceptibility analysis indicated a high susceptibility to inorganic compounds and a moderate susceptibility to volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, and for microbial contaminants. The high susceptibility to inorganic chemicals is based on a maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation of nitrate. The map (Figure 1) showing any potential contaminant sources and the susceptibility analysis (Figure 2) for your system is included with this summary. Information regarding the potential contaminants within the 1,000-foot boundary have been summarized and included in Table 1.

Based on the initial computer generated potential contaminant source inventory conducted by the DEQ, three potential contaminant sources are located within the 1,000-foot boundary. Additionally, the railroad spur located adjacent to the public water system were also considered to be potential contaminant sources.

Table 1.

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
1	Maintenance Yard	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
2	Gas Station	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
3	Maintenance Yard	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC

*IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical*

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For the Westside RV Park, source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at reducing the potential for near well contamination within the designated source water area. Source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

For assistance in developing drinking water protection strategies please contact the DEQ-Boise Regional Office at 208-373-0550.

## POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

### LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

**AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks)** – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

**Business Mailing List** – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

**CERCLIS** – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as **Superfund**, is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

**Cyanide Site** – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

**Dairy** – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

**Deep Injection Well** – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

**Enhanced Inventory** – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

**Floodplain** – This is a coverage of the 100-year floodplains.

**Group 1 Sites** – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

**Inorganic Priority Area** – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

**Landfill** – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

**LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank)** – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

**Mines and Quarries** – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

**Nitrate Priority Area** – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

**NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)** – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

**Organic Priority Areas** – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

**Recharge Point** – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

**RICRIS** – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

**SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities)** – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

**Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)** – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

**UST (Underground Storage Tank)** – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

**Wastewater Land Applications Sites** – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

**Wellheads** – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

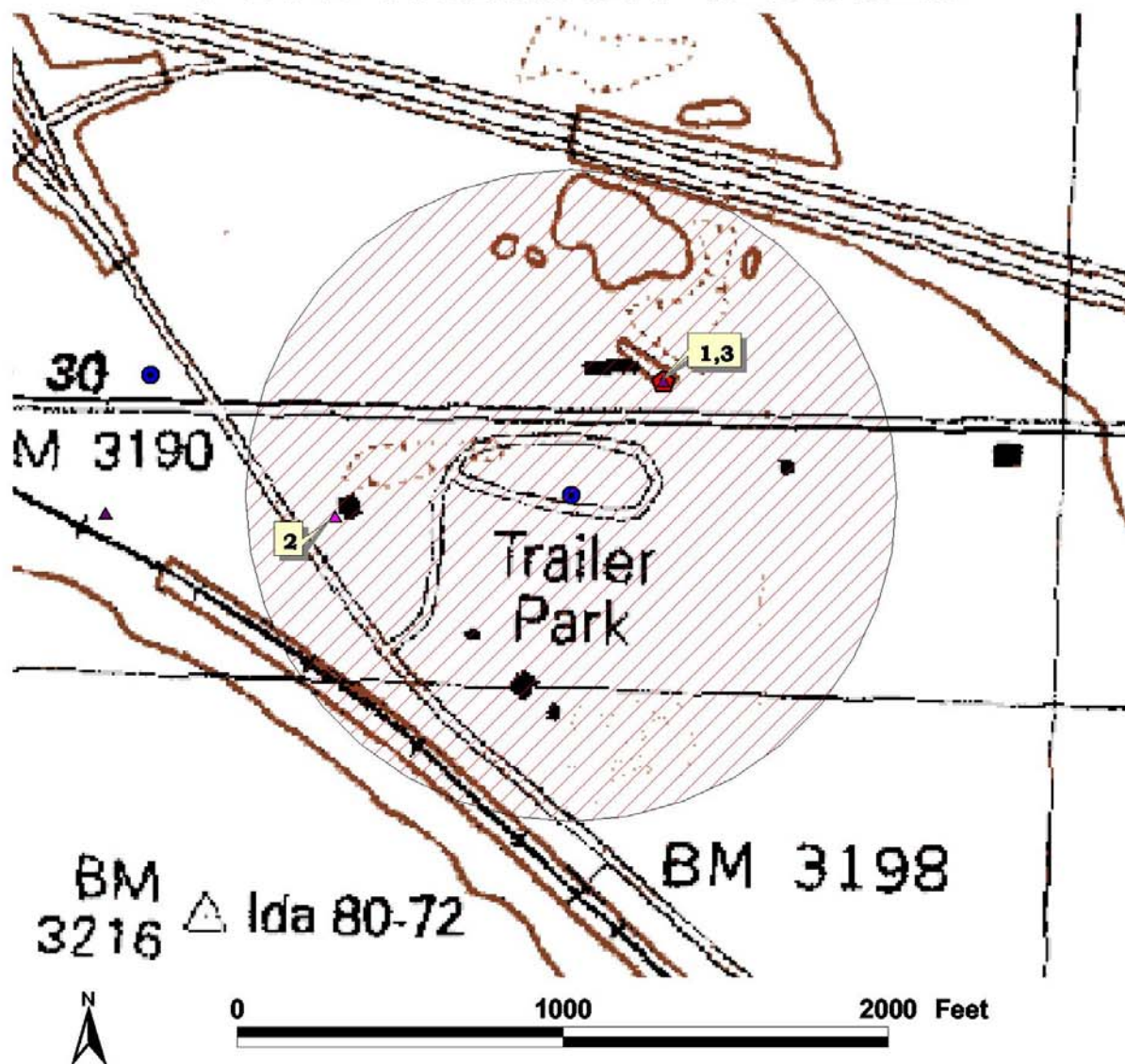
**NOTE:** Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

Figure 1. Westside RV Park Delineation, Mountain Home, Idaho

# Westside RV Park: Well #1

## PWS Number: 4200025



### LEGEND

- Wellhead
- ✚ Enhanced Inventory
- AST
- Business Mailing List
- CERCLIS Site
- ★ Dairy
- ★ Non Dairy CAFO
- Injection Well
- ⌵ Mineral Extraction Site
- NPDES Site
- RICRIS Site
- SARA Title III Site (EPCRA)
- ☢ Toxic Release Inventory
- ▲ Closed UST Site
- ▲ Open UST Site
- ◆ LUST Site
- Landfill
- Wastewater Land App.Site
- ▨ - 1000 ft. Fixed Radius

Note: Refer to Preliminary Contaminant Inventory Form for Identification of Potential Contaminant Sources

04/04/2000  
Randy Eskellin



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The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.27)
- 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.375)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 5      Low Susceptibility

6 - 12     Moderate Susceptibility

≥ 13      High Susceptibility

## Ground Water Susceptibility Report

Public Water System Name :

WESTSIDE RV PARK  
4200025

Well# : WELL #1

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1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	1/1/93				
Driller Log Available	YES				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1999			
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	NO	1			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		5			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	YES	0			
Total Hydrologic Score		4			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	RANGELAND, WOODLAND, BASALT	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	YES	2	2	2	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		2	2	2	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	3	2	2	1
(Score = # Sources X 2 ) 8 Points Maximum		6	4	4	2
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	2	2	2	
4 Points Maximum		2	2	2	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		8	6	6	2
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		10	8	8	2
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		12	11	11	10
5. Final Well Ranking		High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate